The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Hosts SE Asian Session of WHO

The 40th Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for South East Asia opened in Pyongyang on Sep. 15.

The session reviewed the success and experiences gained by South East Asian countries in implementing the WHO's strategy of health for all by the year 2,000 and discussed the questions of further developing them, as well as the action program of the organization and its planned budget.

The session was attended by U Ko Ko, regional director of the South East Asian regional office of the WHO, delegations and delegates of Bangladesh, Bhutan, the DPRK, India, Indonesia, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand and delegates of the United Nations Development Program, the International Children's Fund, the International Federation of Otorhinolaryngological Societies and the International Leprosy Association.

Halfdan T. Mahler, general director of the WHO, was also present at the session.

On Sep. 15, opening day of the session, President Kim Il Sung received the WHO general director and the regional director of the WHO South East Asia regional office.

Present on the occasion were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Minister of Public Health Li Jong Ryul.

Attending the opening meeting of the WHO session were Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi, Minister of Public Health Li Jong Ryul and officials of different embassies in Pyongyang.

In his opening address Li Jong Ryul said the governments and peoples of the countries in the South East Asian region attach great importance to the annual regional session and hoped that the session would be successful as demanded and desired by the times.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 15 received Halfdan T. Mahler, general director of the WHO, and U Ko Ko, regional director of the South East Asian Regional Committee of the WHO. (Rodong Sinmun, Sep. 16)

General Director Halfdan T. Mahler in his speech stressed that each country should implement a health policy for all people so that socially and economically favorable conditions may be guaranteed for them wherever they might live.

He noted that the DPRK is promoting the well-being of the people by systematically raising the productive forces of society under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

In his speech Regional Director U Ko Ko said that in the DPRK free medical service for all is in force and special care is shown for the women and children.

"Korea fully meets all the demands and needs of primary medical service," he said. "The DPRK government has

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DPRK Proposes N-S Olympic Talks

The chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee proposed an important problem relating to the 24th Olympic Games to the south Korean side in a letter dated Sep. 12 to Kim Jong Ha, chairman of the south Korean Olympic committee.

In the letter DPRK Olympic Committee Chairman Kim Yu Sun asserted that bilateral talks should be held first between the Olympic delegates of the north and the south to take an urgent and decisive step to overcome the present deadlocked state of the meeting and that the fifth joint meeting be held in Lausanne.

He proposed to immediately hold bilateral talks in Lausanne or any other place convenient to the south Korean side.

The letter was handed to the south Korean side on Sep. 15. The DPRK side asked the south Korean side to receive the letter on Sep. 12, but the latter received in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom three days later.

The Lausanne talks concerning the co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad next year by the north and the south of Korea have come to a deadlock due to the fundamental differences in the

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300 US Provocation Cases In 8 Months

A security officers' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) was held on Sep. 10 at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean side.

At the meeting the Korean side lodged a protest with the U.S. side and called it to account for the constant provocations and violations it had committed in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom in crude violation of the Armistice Agreement and the agreed points between the two sides, gravely threatening security in this area.

According to the statement of the security officer of the Korean side, two guards of the American side who were at the post south of the Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0099, came out of the post, each carrying an M-16 automatic rifle, and disappeared into the woods at around 16:40 Sep. 4.

And a soldier of the U.S. forces, who was going into the observation post of his side situated southeast of the MAC conference room at around 16:41 that day, yelled at personnel of the Korean side opposite him and gesticulated to draw their attention toward him and then made a gesture of stabbing a man to death by a dagger.

The security officer of the Korean side strongly protested against such criminal acts in the light of the Armistice Agreement and the points agreed upon between the two sides, and strongly demanded the severe punishment of the criminals and take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such hostile provocative acts and violations. Due to the irresponsible attitude of the American side and to the disorderly and undisciplined acts of its guards, more than 300 cases of provocation and violation were registered in the first eight months of this year.

President Kim Il Sung Receives Highest Czech Order

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 16 received "Order of Klement Gottwald", the highest order of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

It was awarded in the name of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak at the proposal of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on the occasion of 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. It was handed by head of the delegation Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee, and chief secretary of the Prague City Committee, of the CCP, on a visit to the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to President Gustav Husak for the conferment of the order.

Foreign Leaders Greet DPRK's 39th Birthday

President Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

They came from:

Lazar Mojsov, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; **Bosko Krunic**, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of Cuba; **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania; **Nguyen Van Linh**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, and **Vo Chi Cong**, Chairman of the State

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Belgrade, Warsaw Endorse Arms Cut Offer

An official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia at the press conference in Belgrade on Sep. 3 said that Yugoslavia supports the new proposal to reduce armed forces on the Korean Peninsula advanced by the DPRK government on July 23 and the Aug. 6 statement of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK to hold north-south foreign ministers talks with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state to discuss all problems of relaxing tensions on the peninsula.

Aleksandar Stanic, spokesman for the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, added, "Yugoslavia has always supported all the proposals and initia-

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Seminars on Secretary Kim Jong Il's Work "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" Held

For. Delegations Staying In DPRK

Juche idea study delegations of various countries staying in the DPRK recently held a seminar on the work of Secretary Kim Jong Il "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea".

Heads of delegations, university professors and scholars of many countries spoke at the seminar.

The speakers unanimously praised the work of Secretary Kim Jong Il as a programmatic literature which expounded the historical position of the Juche idea and gave a new elucidation of the principle of the subject of history, the principle of a revolutionary attitude towards the leader and a genuine outlook on life, thus making a particular contribution to further developing and enriching the immortal Juche idea and developing the revolutionary theories of the working class.

This work serves us, the followers of the Juche idea, as a priceless ideological and theoretical wealth, a weapon of struggle, they said, and stressed:

It is a precious work and revolutionary wealth which gives profound scientific answers to the urgent questions arising in the accomplishment of the man's cause of Chajusong and convincingly proved the greatness of the Juche idea to further enrich the treasure house of the Juche idea and make a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class.

The seminar was attended by:

- The deputy director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea;
- The delegation of Japanese Activists for the Study of Social Science;
- The delegation of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua-Managua;
- The rector of the Mkoba Teachers College in Gwelo, Zimbabwe:
- The delegation of the UNIP Party School of Zambia;
- The delegation of the National Council of University President of Peru;
- A professor of the University of Zimbabwe;
- The chairman of the Surinam Group for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- A Greek delegation;
- Members of other Juche idea study delegations; and
- University professors and scholars of various countries.

Here are some excerpts from attendants' statements:

● **Dr. Cesar Anivalvera, secretary general of the National Council of University Presidents of Peru,** said:

The Juche idea was the first in history to define man as the most developed, solely independent being in the world, a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness.

● **James Chizandi Bwerazuva, rector of the Gwermkoba Teachers College of Zimbabwe,** said:

I was especially moved, while studying this work of respected Comrade Kim Jong Il, by the definition of the subject of the revolution as an integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses.

In his work respected Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"For the popular masses to be an independent subject of the revolution, they must be united into one organization and with one ideology under the guidance of the party and the leader. Only the masses, who are united in this way, can shape their destiny independently and creatively. The subject of the revolution means the integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses."

This proposition is, indeed, a precious truth which can be expounded only by the Juche idea.

● **Inoue Shuhachi, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea,** said:

The definition that the subject of the revolution is the integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses is not merely an academic but a practical one reflecting the requirements of reality, and everlasting is the truth that the popular masses can shape their destiny independently and creatively only when they are guided by the leader and united on the basis of his idea.

● **H.O. Perk, chairman of the Surinam Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,** said:

Only by the Juche outlook on life can it be explained on a scientific basis that man, a social being, has sociopolitical integrity as well as physical life.

● **D.S. Bwarya, dean of a faculty of the UNIP Party School of Zambia,** said:

The Juche idea gave a new exposition of the principle of revolutionary fidelity and comradeship which had not been raised in the past, premising the views of scientific socialism on freedom and equality. Thus it propounded the new principle of larger dimensions for meeting the independent demands of the popular masses. The principle of revolutionary fidelity and comradeship is one of great dimensions which makes it possible to strengthen unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the masses and thus give full scope to collectivism.

Meanwhile, seminars on the Secretary's work "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" were held recently in foreign countries:

Zimbabwe

A study meeting of the work "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" was held in the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea Philosophy in Chinhoyi, Zimbabwe.

Chairman of the group said in his report:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il made a great contribution to the history of human thought and performed immortal exploits in the struggle for the Chajusong of the popular masses by developing and enriching the immortal Juche idea founded by the great President Kim Il Sung with propositions like gems and inexorable logic.

His work "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" is another immortal classical work recorded in letters of gold in the development of the revolutionary theory of working class like the work "On the Juche Idea".

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a greatest thinker and theoretician of our era who has extraordinary intelligence and scientific perspicacity.

Tanzania

The chief of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea-Azimio of the Administration and Development College in Mjumbe, Tanzania stressed in the study meeting that they came to have another powerful ideological and theoretical weapon on the road to realize their lofty cause of Chajusong, saying that the work is a historical work that enriched the treasure house of the Juche idea and made a great contribution to the development of the progressive ideas of mankind and to the realization of the cause of Chajusong.

Guyana

A joint seminar on his work was held in Georgetown, attended by representatives of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Enmore, the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of Guyanese Trade Unionists and other Juche idea study groups.

Other Countries

- The Malian Group for the Study of the Juche Idea Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism;
- The Stockholm Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Sweden;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung in Vienna, Austria;
- The Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism;
- The Lagos State Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Nigerian Union of Teachers;
- The Tampere Group of the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea in Finland;

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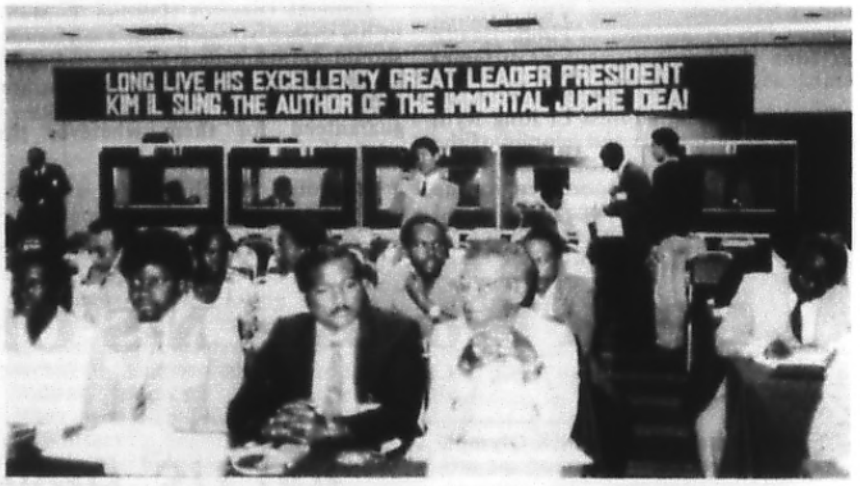


Foreign guests at an international seminar on the Juche idea

6th Anniv. Meet of Publication Of DPRK President's Work Held In Guinea

A meeting was held recently at the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the publication of "For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries," an immortal classical work of President Kim Il Sung.

In his report Alpha Toure, director of the institute, said the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea which has been founded under the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il Sung is a centre of agricultural scientific researches not only for Guinea but also for West African countries.

Stressing that the successes of the institute in the scientific researches are displaying great vitality in the development of agriculture in Guinea, he said this is a brilliant symbol of the Guinea-Korea friendship and cooperation.

The attendants of the meeting heard the taperecorded work "For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries".

The speakers there sincerely wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il who have shown deep loving care for the development of agriculture in the developing countries.

Poems Praising Secretary Kim Jong Il Published Abroad

Revolutionary people and figures of various strata of the world are creating and publishing poems praising Secretary Kim Jong Il.

During the first half of this year alone, more than 150 poems were created and published in foreign countries including Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Japan, Nicaragua, Mali, Zimbabwe and Madagascar.

Creators of the poems are not only famous poets and figures of political, public, academic and press circles but also fighters against imperialism and racism and ordinary workers and peasants.

Collections of poems revering the Secretary are published in foreign countries.

Poem recitation gatherings praising the greatness of Comrade Kim Jong Il were widely held in Nepal, Guinea, Congo, Mozambique, Nicaragua and other countries in the first half year alone.

Revolutionary people and figures of various strata in the world praised highly in their poems Secretary Kim Jong Il as an outstanding thinker and theoretician, a genius of creation and construction and the tenderhearted leader of people who has lofty communist virtues and popular traits.

Economic Construction Progressing in DPRK

For New Generation

More than 40 nurseries, kindergartens, schools and palace for the rising generation are under construction in the Kwangbok Street which will be built in the Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang.

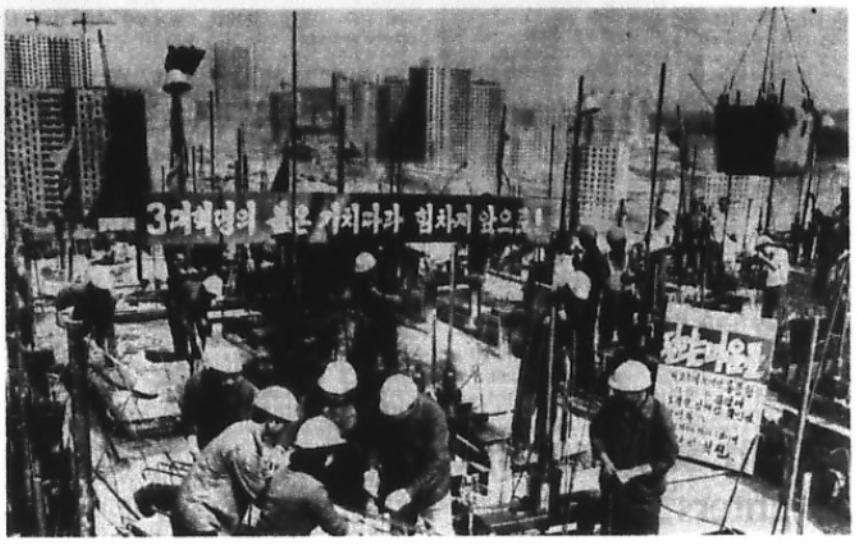
These objects with 4-5 storied buildings as the main will have various styles to be well harmonized with the whole looks of the Kwangbok Street.

Nurseries will have indoor wading pools, joint playground and sun-bathing stands where babies can play to their hearts' content in all seasons.

Swimming pools will be built on the rooftop of the school buildings and auditoriums for sports lectures will be constructed separately.

The senior middle schools will have gymnasiums and swimming halls in separate buildings and all lecture rooms, practice rooms and laboratories including foreign study lecture rooms, electronic laboratories will be built there in such a way as to meet the pedagogical demands.

A students and children's palace will stand at the entrance of the Kwangbok Street as the biggest among the public buildings there. The palace with a total floor space of more than 87,000 square metres is bigger than the existing Students and Children's Palace plus the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. It will be well provided with all conditions for the extracurricular activities of the students and children.



Ex-servicemen who are engaged in the socialist construction

To Meet Rising Living Standards

Modern service facilities have made their appearance in Kyonghung Street in the western part of Pyongyang.

The plottage of these service facilities built in a 1,100 metre section is more than 55,000 square metres.

This section is occupied by some 30 big and small buildings and counters including a barbecue house with a floor space of more than 1,174 square metres, a beer bar with a floor space of more than 1,180 square metres, wedding halls, outdoor stalls, agricultural produce stalls and a florist's shop.

The facilities, with their peculiar building styles and availability, cater to various needs.

The buildings take new diverse styles such as circular, angular and zigzag. The roofs, walls and interior decorations are made to go well with them.

Recreation grounds with simple amusement tools are appointed in the spaces between the buildings and counters.

The construction of these service facilities has been completed by People's Army soldiers in a little more than five months.

To Supply People With High Quality Cloth

The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is progressing at fast speed in the DPRK.

The constructors have completed the skelton assembling of 160 objects and are now hastening the wall building and roofing.

The underground setup project and the assembling of equipment for the nitro-lime calcining kiln have entered the final stage.

In the carbide district, the assembling of the equipment of carbide and nitro-lime kilns has been completed and the construction of the relay center, ore-dropping chute, sorting ground and compounding centre of the raw material transport system wound up.

In the Vinalon district, the construction of nearly 50 objects is progressing in top gear. The polymerization, saponification and compounding processes have been completed. Sixty-five percent of the total construction and assemblies in terms of value has so far been carried out in the district.

By accelerating the assembling of three boilers and several generators, the constructors of the thermal power plant have already carried out the project of the generator system No. 1 and the large transformer, the outdoor substation and transmission lines.

In the meantime, the project of 40 kilometer-long industrial waste water drainage channel has been wound up and the development of a coal mine for the supply of sufficient coal to the complex is going on at fast speed.

The Sunchon Vinalon Complex will produce 100,000 tons of vinalon fibre, over 800,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and more than 20,000 tons of synthetic resin.

166,600 hectares of arable land are required to produce 100,000 tons of cotton instead of the same amount of vinalon.

To Boost Production

The capacity expansion projects are progressing apace in Korea to further complete the departmental composition of economy and markedly increase production.

Second stage project for capacity expansion is under way at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the nation's leading metallurgical base.

This is one of major construction objects conducive to occupying the 10 million tons of steel target in Korea.

There are about 50 large and small construction objects. The builders already finished the manufacture of continuous ingot-steel making machine No. 6 and are hastening the construction of many objects at final stage including converter No. 3, continuous ingot-steel making machines Nos. 4 and 5, oxygen plants Nos. 4 and 5 and lime calciner.

Along with this, the constructors are vigorously pushing ahead with several projects such as a steel foundary shop, a forge shop and a heat power control room and others.

The capacity expansion project is also briskly going on at the Musan Mining Complex, a powerful iron ore production base for the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex.

The builders mainly completed the projects for the first system of the crushing ground of the third mine-lot, the first stage of the underground cutting face and the first line of the tailings treatment ground in the first half year alone.

A general milling machine processing shop occupying building area of 47,000 square metres, object of the first stage project, is being built at fast tempo in the Huichon Machine Tool Factory.

In the new long-term plan period (1987-1993), a general automatic machine tool shop and a general foundry shop will be newly built at this factory.

The capacity expansion project including construction of large scale crushing and sporting yard, ore dressing plant and ore dropping chute are successfully going on in the Ryongyang Mine, a well-known magnesite production base.

When this project is completed, the ore production will jump up more than 1.4 times.

At Tanchon Magnesite Factory, the expansion project to increase the production capacity 1.4 times is at its final stage.

The capacity expansion project of the Sungri General Motor Works is going on at gigantic scale.

Twenty-six new objects including the general engine shop, the foundry and the sheet metal processing and the general assembling shops will be built.

These are more vast than the works in building site, floor space and amount of investment.

Record Harvests on Coop. Farms

According to a functionary of the agricultural commision, this year the number of twigs per *pyong* (one *pyong* is six feet square) is 200-300 greater than last year on the paddy rice, bearing big ears.

Pyongwon, Mundok and Sukchon counties in South Pyongan Province, Paechon and Samchon counties in South Hwanghae Province and many other counties are expected to register the peak year in paddy rice farming. Many cooperative farms are supposed to increase per-hectare rice yield by an average of 1-2 tons as compared with last year.

In particular, more than 10 tons per hectare of rice is secured on an average in Pyongwon County, taking the county as a whole.

Maize farming has also done well.

An unusually rich harvest of maize is expected in many counties of North and South Pyongan provinces.

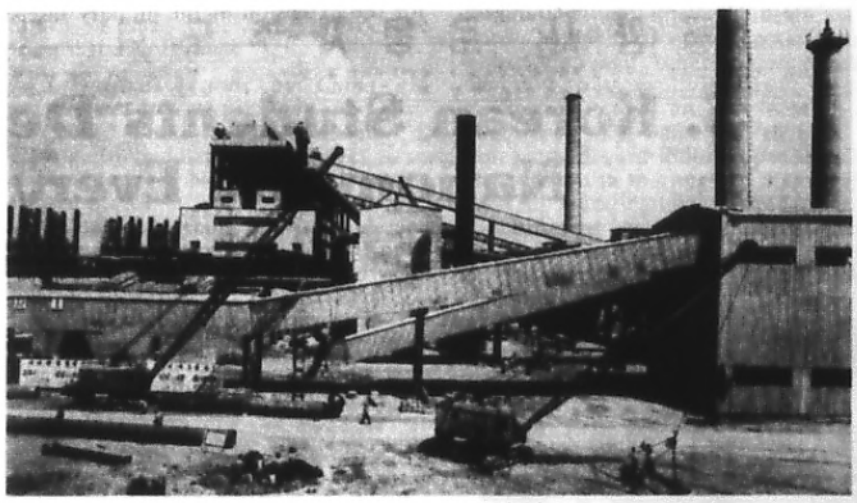
North Pyongan Province already went into an early maize harvesting. It has been confirmed that more than 2 tons of maize would be reaped from each hectare outside the last year's yield, taking the province as a whole.

The harvest of maize is progressing apace at Sakju County of North Pyongan Province and Kangdong and Sangwon counties of Pyongyang Municipality which has done farming well on terraced fields.

Kaechon County in South Pyongan Province, noted for maize farming, foresees an increase of more than 1.5 tons per hectare by an average.

Maize farming is reported very successful from cooperative farms around Pyongyang and from North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces.

On thousand hectares of maize has been harvested respectively at Unryul, Changyon, Unchon, Sinchon and Chaeryong counties of South Hwanghae Province which are sure to see the average per hectare yield of maize this year more than one ton higher than last year.



Tanchon Magnesite Factory in its final stage of the expansion project

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- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Morogoro Leather Factory of Tanzania;
- The Arusha Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Tanzania;
- The Zimbabwean Youth Centre for the Study of Kimilsungism; and
- The El Salvador Group for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Explanatory lectures and seminars on the work were held in the organizations for the Study of the Juche Idea in India including the Juche Idea Study Society of Aligarh, the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam Friendship Textile Mill and the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Christianshavn, Denmark.

Roh Tae Woo Receives "Spit" Reception in U.S.

Some 100 Koreans living in the United States held a demonstration on Sep. 15 against Roh Tae Woo on a trip to the United States.

Korean members of the "United Movement for Democracy and Unification in Korea" were stationed at the entrance to the National Press Club near the White House as Roh Tae Woo arrived. They waved the placards reading "A mass murderer cannot become our president", "Roh Tae Woo, run for your life, not for president" and "Roh Tae Woo killed democracy". And they shouted in high spirits anti-U.S., anti-fascist slogans, circulating leaflets describing him as "an architect of the military dictatorship.

When Roh Tae Woo stepped from a limousine to enter the press building, demonstrators spat at him and jostled him as they fought his sewrity guards. A demonstrator hit him in the shoulder with his arms.

"Roh appeared to be shaken up in the incident", a report from Washington said. The guards then closed in around Roh and whisked him into the building, it added.

South Koreans in the United States greet Roh Tae Woo with a demonstration as he arrived to give a speech on Sep. 15 at the National Press Club in Washington. One demonstrator was arrested after the group spat on Roh and pushed him. (Reuter)

Brief News From Seoul

2 Painters Arrested for "Anti-State" Pictures

Seoul city police arrested two painters for having drawn and put on public display "anti-state" pictures allegedly purporting to describe people's yearning for national unification through a people's uprising in sympathy with north Korea.

In south Korea, when one expresses desire for reunification in public, he or she will be arrested for "anti-state" remarks. The authorities don't allow the public to talk about reunification issues freely.

The two are Lee Sang Ho, 26, and Chon Chong Ho, 26.

The National Security Law is reported to have been evoked against the two artists.

The pictures show laborers and farmers destroying the Stars and Stripes in a fire with the backdrop of Mt. Paekdu covered with red azalea flowers.

Police also booked Cha Chae Hwan, 46, for putting those pictures which police claimed are "anti-state" pictures, on display in his gallery in Kwanhun-dong, downtown Seoul.

Meanwhile, 250 painters including Shin Hak Chol and Won Dong U, said on Sep. 16 that they would struggle against the government action, citing that it is a major threat to the freedom of creative expression of artists.

In a statement, the painters maintained that the police arrest of the artists and seizure of their drawings cannot be rationalized in a democratic nation.

Protestant Ministers Protest Government Crackdown on Workers

A group of 35 south Korean Protestant ministers on Sep. 15 started hunger strike to press for the release of hundreds of workers arrested by police in the past few months.

Thousands of strikers continued rallies for higher wages at the Hyundai shipyard in Ulsan, though Chung Ju Yung, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, decided to normalize operations from Sep. 21.

A spokesman said that they started fasting, demanding the government stop its suppression of the labour movement and release all workers arrested across the country.

Drafted Student Sets Self Afire

A drafted student burned himself to death at any army unit in early September, south Korean military authorites disclosed on Sep. 14.

Pvt. Choi U Hyok, 21, who had been recruited by the army last April set himself ablaze with a can of gasoline at a garbage dump in his unit compound at around 1 a.m. Sep. 8.

He was a junior of the department of Western history at Seoul National University when conscripted.

Students of Seoul National University held a rally on their campus on Sep. 14 in connection with Choi's death, which they claimed was the result of the present colonial military system imposed by the United States.

Pyongyang Comments on Roh's U.S. Trip

The U.S. tour of Roh Tae Woo is to win the trust of master and wangle the "presidential" chair through successful operation to seize power with the backing of the master, and the United States admits it for the purpose of improving his public image and making the best of him as a colonial stooge.

Rodong Sinmun commented in a Sep. 16 signed commentary on the American trip of Roh Tae Woo.

The commentary continued:

In Washington the master and the servant concealed what is essential and described Roh Tae Woo's trip as if it were to contribute to the "development of democratic political system" in south Korea.

Roh Tae Woo met Reagan and said the "June 29 declaration" would be "matured if it is encouraged." Reagan chimed in with Roh Tae Woo by telling him that developments in south Korea are lucky and he is trusted.

What Roh Tae Woo said means he will keep the fascist dictatorship by doing away with all elements obstructive to his seizure of power with the backing of the United States.

What Reagan told is his appraisal of the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group for hatching up the plot to remain in power according to the script given by him to tide over the crisis of the colonial rule being aggravated by the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean people. Reagan's remarks of "trust" is a hint that he will back Roh Tae Woo to play a colonial servant well.

In Washington the master and the servant, in the long run, made a plot for the extension of the military fascist dictatorship under the cloak of "democracy".

Dealing of treachery and aggression in the United States is a vicious challenge to the demand and desire of the people for independence and democracy.

U.S. To Sell 24 F-4D Fighters to Seoul

The United States plans to sell 24 F-4D Phantom fighter-bombers to south Korea and 55 Harpoon antiship missiles to Japan, the Pentagon said on Sep. 9.

In a mandatory notification to Congress, the administration said the 77 million proposed sale of the planes to Seoul is intended to replace F-4Ds lost in accidents and to replace aged F-86 and F-5 fighters. South Korea previously has bought F-4Ds, a plane now a generation old.

S. Korean Students Demonstrate Nationwide Every Day

Students scatter at Seoul's Yonsei University on Sep. 11 as police fire teargas at them. More than 500 students staged an anti-government demonstration in the campus before police moved in to disperse them. (Reuter)

Since south Korean students returned to their campuses in September, they have continued to struggle for democratization.

According to an announcement of the south Korean authorities, students at 20-odd universities staged demonstrations and sit-down strikes every day during the first two weeks after the opening of the new semester.

Police and students battled for more than an hour on Sep. 17 in and around Chosun University in Kwangju after the authorities moved to stop about 4,000 students from burning effigies symbolizing the U.S. and south Korean governments.

Students from three schools in Kwangju shouted anti-military and anti-American slogans and demanded campus autonomy and democracy.

Earlier on Sep. 15, about 1,500 students of Chosun University demonstrated in demand of the democratization of university campuses and the release of arrested students.

About 500 students battled riot police at Seoul's Yonsei University on Sep. 17. Police bombarded the students with hundreds of teargas canisters and students responded with firebombs and stones. Fighting was also reported at campuses in Pusan, Chongju and Songnam.

On Sep. 16, students of Chungang University in Seoul rose in a struggle against the assumption of office by the

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AFSC Suggestions for N-S Reconciliation And Reunification

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker organization in the U.S., has recently published a book entitled "Two Koreas–One Future?"

In the last chapter of the book, the AFSC proposed some suggestions for north-south reconciliation and reunification.

It urged north and south Korea to agree on a mutual non-aggression "pact" and immediately reduce the number of troops on either side of the DMZ.

The AFSC called on the United States to immediately cease military exercises in and around the Korean Peninsula and undertake withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, stressing the need for the United States to adopt a more open attitude toward north Korea.

It urged Japan to abandon its de facto support for a divided Korea and the status quo and contribute to reconciliation on the peninsula.

Here are suggestions proposed by the AFSC: (The suggestions do not necessarily represent the view of The People's Korea..... Ed.)

We turn now to some concrete suggestions based on AFSC discussions with North and South Koreans, with other religious organizations, with representatives of the U.S. State Department, with diplomatic officials at the United Nations, and in conferences with Korean residents in North America. From these varied sources, we conclude that progress toward reconciliation and reunification requires the following steps.

1. Easing North-South Tensions: South and North Korea should agree to continue and to sustain the momentum of talks begun in 1984-1985. Both sides should seek immediately to encourage open discussion about the issues and popular participation in the reconciliation process and both should continue and expand family visits and exchanges across the DMZ with private time allowed for reunited family members.

As an immediate measure to prevent outbreak of hostilities and to address the fears of war in North and South Korea, both sides should cease mutual vilification and inflammatory propaganda, and should agree on a mutual non-aggression pact and immediately reduce the number of troops on either side of the DMZ. These measures would be steps toward eventual elimination of all military personnel at the DMZ and toward a unified Korea, which would also eliminate the need for the mutual non-aggression pact.

China, the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States should be supportive of North-South negotiations but at the same time agree to a policy of non-interference in Korea. For instance, they could encourage direct negotiations between North and South on sending a joint Korean team to the 1988 Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in Seoul.

2. Shifts in U.S. Policy Toward Korea

Nuclear Weapons: The United States, as the only party with nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, should take initiative to establish Korea as a nuclear-free zone, and as a first step should immediately remove all U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea. This action, in addition to the positive factor that both North and South Korea are signatories to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, would give impetus to discussion involving the major powers and the two Koreas on the larger nuclear-free issues.

Military Involvement: As a first step toward complete military disengagement in Korea, the United States should immediately cease military exercises in and around the Korean peninsula and undertake withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. U.S. troops are in Korea because of perceived U.S. security interests, not for the defense of South Korea or in the interests of the Korean people. Removal of the U.S. troops from the peninsula would prevent their being drawn instantly into any new conflict. U.S. troop removal would also remove U.S. complicity in the human tragedies associated with any troop presence, including prostitution, subservience of Korean nationals, and corruption of minor and higher officials.

The high concentration of armed personnel and weapons is clearly dangerous to people on both sides of the DMZ. The deep fear of war in both North and South Korea has been mentioned above. People in the United States hear almost exclusively of the fear in South Korea, but we need also to be aware of the fear in the North, a fear that is exacerbated by the presence of U.S. forces, nuclear weapons, and the annual Team Spirit military exercises.

North Korea: In order to adopt a more open attitude toward North Korea, the United States should take these five steps:

a. Allow more North Koreans visas for visits to the United States and eliminate restrictions on travel by North Koreans in this country.

b. Release U.S. diplomats to have normal contact with North Korean diplomats throughout the world. Such contacts are valuable not only for their own sake but also because they offer opportunities for direct appraisal of North Korean personnel and policies and the chance to build personal relationships which may prove useful in unforeseen circumstances.

c. Use the good offices of China to find ways to open communications with the North.

d. Allow North Korean diplomats at the United Nations in New York expanded freedom of movement; they are now kept within a twenty-five-mile radius of New York City.

e. Be open to tripartite talks involving North and South Korea and the United States, with or without other parties present, as and if these seem appropriate.

South Korea: The United States should cease its direct support of South Korea's military government. While maintaining official recognition, the U.S. should also establish relations with those out of power, including religious leaders, opposition party figures, students and workers. To the extent that similar contacts are possible in the North, they too should be developed.

The United States should contribute to the easing of tensions by reviewing and changing those provisions of the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty with South Korea that are provocative toward the North.

3. Positive Actions by China, the Soviet Union and Japan

China: China should continue its efforts to mediate differences, especially between North Korea and the United States.

China should continue its trade and economic discussions with South Korea, moving to improve exchange between the two countries.

China should make clear that it would not send troops to support North Korea in a conflict with South Korea, especially when and as U.S. troops are withdrawn from the South.

Soviet Union: The Soviet Union should cease its supply of sophisticated weapons and aircraft to North Korea, and make clear that it, too, would not send troops to North Korea's defense in case of a conflict with the South, especially when and as U.S. troops are withdrawn.

The Soviet Union and China should engage Japan in discussions aimed at tension reduction in Northeast Asia.

Japan: Japan should continue its contacts with both North and South Korea and the granting of visas to visitors from both the North and the South.

Japan should develop policies that will serve not only Japan's interests but also the cause of reversing Japan's negative legacy in Korea. A beginning could be made with more equitable and just policies toward Japan's Korean residents.

Japan should reaffirm its constitutional commitment to remaining a peaceful nation. To do so, Japan will have to stand up to U.S. pressures to increase its military budget and expand its military role.

Japan should abandon its de facto support for a divided Korea and the status quo. It should explore ways in which it might, through contacts in both the North and the South, contribute to reconciliation on the peninsula.

Japan should participate in discussions with the other great powers toward tension reduction in Northeast Asia.

4. Human Contact with Both North and South Korea: Academicians, media personnel, Korean-Americans, ecumenical and other delegations should travel to both North and South Korea and report publicly on their experiences and observations, in the interest of providing accurate information and of demystifying the two Koreas.

5. Shifts in U.S. Policy Toward Japanese Rearmament: The U.S. should review and reverse the 1960 Mutual Defense Treaty with Japan and eliminate U.S. pressure on Japan toward expansion of its military budget and strengthening the offensive capability of the Japanese military. Peace and security of Japan itself, and of Asia generally, have been well served for forty years by a disarmed Japan. To recreate it as a military power will only revive old fears and increase insecurity throughout the Asian region, and especially in Korea, which has suffered grievously from Japanese militarism in the past.

To put these recommendations forward is not to suggest they are easy to accomplish. Entrenched hostilities, military tensions, an emphasis on military security, and a U.S. policy supporting the status quo are powerful factors in inhibiting positive change. Weighing against these negative factors are the visions of the Korean people and numerous pragmatic considerations.

Economically, a popularly reunited Korea would provide a large combined domestic market, many of whose needs could be fulfilled with its own resources. Reunification would ultimately allow an escape from foreign economic domination on the peninsula, and Korea could take advantage of trade with China and other major powers, according to its own priorities.

Given Korea's crucial location in Northeast Asia, creative changes in Korea could contribute to peace rather than tension in that region. Historically, peaceful reunification of Korea and its establishment as a nuclear-free zone would be of great significance. Korea is strategically located near three of the four great powers with which its present fate is entwined. It was occupied by Japan earlier in this century and by the two major powers after World War II. It has experienced the benefits and the liabilities of both capitalism and socialism. If Korea can transcend the current political division and establish a political and economic system specifically designed to meet its own diverse needs, the process could be a model for other Third World countries that are struggling to develop independent domestic systems appropriate to their histories and cultures.

Surely a unified, nuclear-free Korean peninsula relieved of interference from any outside power would offer greater security in East Asia and in the international community than does the present concentration of weapons and taut-nerved military personnel along a narrow strip of fortified land.

(Continued from page 4)

new university president.

More than 1,200 students gathered at the campus plaza to hold an emergency general students meeting and strongly opposed the new president's assumption of office, saying "Opinions of professors and students were utterly ignored in the appointment of the new president."

That day alone demonstrations erupted at 55 universities across south Korea involving some 15,000 students for the democratization of campus and society.

Some 13,000 students at 40 colleges and universities throughout south Korea on Sep. 11 conducted on-and off-campus rallies, shouting anti-government slogans.

According to police, the students' demands included the resignation of progovernment school presidents and incompetent professors, and the release of students jailed for campus unrest and other political reasons.

Students of two universities in Seoul – Kookmin and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies – shouted slogans opposing a plebiscite during rallies on their campuses.

An estimated 500 students of Dongeui University in Pusan staged a sit-in inside the private school for the fifth straight day, demanding that the school president resign.

In Seoul, about 200 Yonsei University students marched out of the school. Hurling stones and petrol bombs, they clashed with riot police who responded with tear gas.

About 300 Konkuk Univeristy students held a campus rally in support of workers' rights. Following the rally, they took to the streets.

Police Enter Gwandong College to Haul Away 35 Demonstrators

Police moved onto the campus of Gwandong College in Kangnung along the east coast on the morning of Sep. 15 and hauled away 35 students who had been intermittently demonstrating.

About 190 riot policemen forced their way into the private school around 5:30 a.m. and whisked away for questioning Pak Yong Ju, chairman of the student clubs association, and 34 other student activists.

It was the first time that police have entered a college campus and taken away rallying students this semester.

Meanwhile, a police officer said on Sep. 15 that police would enter college campuses anytime there is a demonstration, even when a demonstration is related purely to school affairs.

Sunchon Junior Industrial College in the provincial city of Sunchon in South Cholla Province suspended classes for an indefinite period because of campus unrest.

It was the first time that a college has suspended classes in the second semester as a result of campus disturbances.

The two-year college made the decision after students conducted protest rallies beginning Sep. 8, demanding the resignation of the chairman of the private school foundation.

Pyongyang Film Festival Closes

The closing meeting of the First Pyongyang Film Festival of Non-Aligned and Developing Countries was held on Sep. 13 at the People's Palace of Culture.

The First Pyongyang Film Festival of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries which opened in Pyongyang on Sep. 1 closed on Sep. 13.

The festival drew capacity crowds every day, with the attendance of many noted figures of moviedom from Asian, African, Latin American and European countries, fighting organizations and international organizations as well as writers, producers, cameramen and actors and actresses from there.

Participated there were 64 delegations and delegates from 48 countries and international organizations.

More than 100 feature films and documentary, scientific and animated cartoon films made in non-aligned and other developing countries were shown in the festival. Prizes were awarded to the films and moviemen highly appreciated in the competition section.

The gold "Torch" prizes were awarded to the Korean feature film "Broad Bellflower", the Cuban documentary film "Youthful" and the Korean cartoon film "The Boy Who Defeated Robbers."

And Jamshid-Mashayekhy, hero of the Iranian feature film "Grandpa", awarded the gold prize for best actor and O Mi Ran, heroine of the Korean feature film "Broad Bellflower" the gold prize for best actress.

It was a significant festival which powerfully inspired the development of the national films of those countries which had been far removed from modern civilization owing to the national culture obliteration policy of the imperialists and colonialists in the past days and helped towards strengthening and devloping the non-aligned movement.

The closing meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture.

Letters of thanks to President Kim Il Sung and to Secretary Kim Jong Il in the name of the participants in the festival were adopted at the meeting.

Speaking there were Senegalese Minister of Culture Makhily Gassama and Korean film producer Cho Gyong Sun.

The closing address was made by Chang Chol, minister of culture and art of the DPRK and chairman of the festival organizing committee.

Attending the meeting together with the attendants of the festival were Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council; Chong Jun Gi, vice premier and chairman of the festival preparatory committee; and other officials concerned, diplomatic envoys and cultural officials of embassies in Pyongyang and participants in the Pyongyang film fair from different countries.

The organizing committee of the Pyongyang film festival arranged a friendship gathering upon the successful conclusion of the festival.

Forum

A forum of the first Pyongyang film festival was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Sep. 10.

It was attended by delegations and delegates of different countries and fighting organizations participating in the festival.

The agenda was how to develop national cinematography in non-aligned and other developing countries.

Delegates of many countries took the floor.

Cuban delegate Sergio Giral Rivas said the film festival in Pyongyang under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung would be an important occasion in further developing cinematography in non-aligned and other developing countries and strengthening friendship, unity and solidarity among them.

Indonesian delegate Asrul Sani introduced achievements and experiences gained by the Indonesian moviemen in producing fine films of different themes.

Yugoslav delegate Tomislave Kurelec said the non-aligned countries should exchange fine cinematic works and jointly produce more films and help the countries which just began producing films.

Bangladesh delegate Aziz Meher said film is now a powerful means of mass propaganda in developing countries.

Tanzanian delegate A.S. Bhukoli proposed to adopt as an official document the congratulatory message sent by President Kim Il Sung to the participants in the Pyongyang film festival. Bhukoli said this message indicates all the principles that the non-aligned and other developing countries should hold fast to in developing cinematography.

Egyptian delegate Mostapa Mohamed Ali noted that the Korean moviemen had produced many films and vivid films since they produced the feature film "My Home." This success is a result of the wise leadership and constant care of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, he said.

DPRK delegate People's Actor Yu Won Jun pointed out that many fine films meeting the requirement of the times and developing revolution had been produced in Korea under the wise guidance of the party and the leader. Especially, he said, the national cinematography of the DPRK entered a new road of leaping progress, under the wise guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Peruvian delegate Federico Garcia said non-aligned and other developing countries should direct important attention to the development of cinematography and that they should eliminate the imperialist monopoly in this field and ensure the independent development of films.

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Prizes Awarded to Films, Individuals

—DPRK Wins Gold Prize—

A prize-awarding ceremony of the first Pyongyang film festival was held on Sep. 13 at the People's Palace of Culture.

The decision of the jury on the feature films, short and animated cartoon films that entered the competition of the Pyongyang film festival was made public at the ceremony.

Prizes were awarded to the following highly appreciated films.

A: Feature Films

- **Gold "Torch" Prize**
  Korean feature film "Broad Bellflower"
- **Silver "Torch" Prize**
  Libyan feature film "The Shrapnel"
  Egyptian feature film "The Innocent"
- **Copper "Torch" Prize**
  Yugoslav feature film "This Too Shall Pass"
  Korean feature film "Mother's Wish"
- **Gold prize for best actors and actresses**
  Jamshid Mashayekhy, hero of the Iranian feature film "Grandpa"
  O Mi Ran, heroine of the Korean feature film "Broad Bellflower"
- **Silver prize for best actors and actresses**
  Ali Larebi, head of the Libyan feature film "The Shrapnel"
  Geeta, heroine of the Indian feature film "Panchagant"
- **Prize for best screenplay**
  Indonesian feature film "Behind the Mosquito Net"
- **Prize for best direction**
  Senegalese feature film "La Noire De ..."
- **Prize for best shot**
  Romanian feature film "Kiuleandra"

B: Short Films

- **Gold "Torch" Prize**
  Cuban documentary "Youthful"
- **Silver "Torch" Prize**
  Palestinian documentary "Dark Pages"
- **Copper "Torch" Prize**
  Nicaraguan documentary "The Other Side of Gold"
- **Prize for best technique**
  Yugoslav documentary "Ants"
  Zimbabwean documentary "Biko, Breaking the Silence"
  Korean documentary "Four Seasons of Korea"

C: Animated Cartoons

- **Gold "Torch" Prize**
  Korean animated cartoon "The Boy Who Defeated Robbers"
- **Silver "Torch" Prize**
  Cuban animated cartoon "Elbidio Baldes"
- **Copper "Torch" Prize**
  Yugoslav animated cartoon "House No. 42"

D: Special Prize of the International Jury of the Pyongyang Film Festival

- **Mozambique-Yugoslavia joint production feature film IJXM**
  "Jiof the Leopards"

E: Special Prize of the Management of the Pyongyang Film Festival

- **Zimbabwean documentary "The Eighth Non-aligned Summit Conference"**

F: Prize of Social Organizations

- **Prize of the General Federation of Union of Literature and Arts of Korea**
  Tunisian feature film "The Ambassadors"
  Peruvian feature film "Tupak Amaru"
  Vietnamese animated cartoon "Dam San"
- **Prize of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries**
  Vietnamese feature film "Punishment"
  Lebanese documentary "Southern Lebanon"
  Guyanese documentary "Guyana Onward Upward"
- **Prize of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity**
  Tanzanian feature film "Mama Tumain"
  Mozambican documentary "Manica Despite the Struggle"
  U.N. documentary "Winnie/Nelson Mandela"
- **Prize of the Korean Moviemen's Union**
  Bangladesh feature film "Sorrow"
  Cuban feature film "The Love of David"
  Malagasy documentary "Ilo Tsy Very"
- **Prize of the Monthly "Korean Film"**
  Ghanaian feature film "Juju"
  Romanian documentary "Snapshot at the Age of 18"
  Zambian documentary "Pride of Zambia"
- **Prize of the Monthly "Korean Literature"**
  Venezuelan feature film "The King of Jorodo"
  Cypriot documentary "Cypriot Wedding"
- **Prize of the Monthly "Korean Arts"**
  Niger feature film "Si Les Cavaliers"
  Mexican feature film "The Paper-Doll"

DPRK Athletes Pick Up Prizes in Int'l Games

Wrestling

DPRK wrestler Li Jae Sik outflanked a south Korean boy and finished the winner in the 48 kg category at the World Free-style Wrestling Championships held in France recently.

He defeated the south Korean wrestler 9:7 in the finals on Aug. 28 to take the title again.

He had finished gold medalist at the 24th World Wrestling Championships held in Hungary in October last year.

Kim Yong Sik came second at the 52 kilogram category at the World Free-style Wrestling Championships in France.

DPRK wrestler Li Jae Sik finished the winner in the 48kg category at the World Free-style Wrestling Championships held in France in late August.

Swimming

An International Junior Friendship Swimming Tournament of Socialist Countries was held in Pyongyang over Aug. 20-23.

It was participated in by the DPRK, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, and the Soviet Union. The swimmers competed in breaststroke, backstroke, freestyle, butterfly and medley, etc.

Follow the gold medal standings:

MEN

The Soviet Union:	12
The GDR:	2
Romania:	1

WOMEN

The GDR:	13
Romania:	1
Hungary:	1

Diving

A Junior Friendship International Diving Tournament of Socialist Countries was held over Aug. 13-16 in Pyongyang.

The tournament was participated in by GDR, Romanian, Bulgaria, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Soviet and DPRK teams.

The individual placings are as follows:

Spring-board diving
Girls:

1. Klaudia Bockner	(GDR)
2. Irina Pisareva	(USSR)
3. Vera Ilina	(USSR)

Boys:

1. Sautin Dmitri	(USSR)
2. Schlepps Holger	(GDR)
3. Aleksey Amelin	(USSR)

High-board Diving
Girls:

1. Armine Melkumyan	(USSR)
2. Akopyan Marieta	(USSR)
3. Popa Daniela	(Romania)

Boys:

1. Sautin Dmitri	(USSR)
2. Andryuk Oleg	(USSR)
3. Kim Song Hak	(DPRK)

Water Skiing

Yu Hye Sun came first in water skiing jump and third in water skiing hurdles at the 1st International Water Skiing Contest which was held in the German Democratic Republic.

Shooting

DPRK players gave a good account of themselves at the 6th Asian Shooting Championships which were held in Beijing.

They placed first at team event of men's rapid fire pistol, gaining 1,758 points. Korean shooter Kim Bong Chol first at individual with 688 points, and another Korean shooter Chon Tae Song third at the individual with 687 points.

Korean shooters placed second at the team event of men's free pistol, gaining 1,665 points, and Pak Song Gil second at individual of 50-metre running games 40 shorts "mixed rate," gaining 382 points.

Pass of Partial Amendment Bill For Alien Registration Law Blasted

A bill for a partial amendment to the Alien Registration Law on Sep. 4 passed the House of Representatives despite strong opposition to the bill from Koreans and other foreigners living in Japan and broad sections of Japanese people.

Ha Chang Ok, director of the Social Affairs Bureau of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) CSC issued a protest statement on Sep. 4.

He emphasized in his statement that resident Koreans would continue campaigns for the abolition of the bill for a partial amendment and a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Earlier on the evening of Sep. 3 some 500 Japanese gathered at the Nakanoshima Open-air Amphitheater in Osaka to oppose the bill.

At the meeting, a resolution and an appeal calling for a fundamental amendment to the law were adopted.

Participants in the rally staged a street demonstration after the meeting.

Discussion on the bill started at the Judicial Committee of the House of Councillors on Sep. 10.

In passing the bill the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives adopted a supplementary resolution, which calls for a further study of the following four points: to take into account the situation of resident foreigners who have lived in Japan for a long time; to examine the alien registration system itself; to study a method of identifying foreigners which will replace the present fingerprinting system; to prevent frequent application of the provisions for the obligation to carry an alien registration certificate at all times and to present a certificate and to apply these provisions flexibly and in a practical manner.

A bill for a partial amendment to the law was debated three times at the extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet, where the Japan Socialist Party and other opposition parties except the Democratic Socialist Party demanded the bill be scrapped, emphasizing that the bill aimed to strengthen the regulation and control of resident Koreans.

In addition, the Japan Socialist Party submitted an "outline bill for the revision of the Alien Registration Law."

Director Ha Chang Ok of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Chongryun CSC gave his view in the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives on Sep. 1, stressing the unreasonableness of the bill for a partial amendment to the law submitted by the Japanese authorities.

A rally in protest against the bill for a partial amendment to the Alien Registration Law was held on Sep. 3 at the Nakanoshima Open-air Amphitheater in Osaka.

Sports Meeting of Korean Students Held Here

The final of the senior high schools soccer tournament held on Sep. 4. The Tokyo Korean Senior High School won the tourney.

The Central Sports Meeting of Korean Students in Japan was held from Sep. 2-4 in Tokyo, Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures to celebrate the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Students from 10 Korean high schools, 30 junior high schools throughout Japan and 15 elementary schools in the Kanto area, vied in 13 events including field and track events, baseball, gymnastics and soccer.

Some 5,000 participants and compatriots gathered for the sports meeting.

The Tokyo Korean High School and Higashi Osaka Korean Junior High School won overall in the senior and junior high school sections respectively.

Those who achieved excellent results in the events will be selected as members of the delegation of the Korean students which will visit the DPRK in October.

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Palestinian delegate Fared Ibrahim Hussein referred to the suspension of the development of Palestinian cinematography due to the Israeli aggressors. Our films along with the start of the Palestinian revolution play an important role in the struggle to regain the country, he declared.

Indian delegate Basu Chatterji said that the desire of the Indian people for the development of national cinematography is very high and the Indian moviemen strive to produce better films.

Libyan delegate Mohamed Ali Alferjani said the film makers of Libya had produced many newsreels inspiring the awakened people to achieve great success in the struggle against the Yankees. He dwelt on the development of Libyan cinematography.

Lebanese delegate Samir Darwiche called on all the developing countries to develop international exchange of films. Great Korea has all the possibilities of being a pioneer in this field, he stated.

Venezuelan delegate Carlos Rebolledo stressed that Venezuela and all other Latin American countries should cooperate and make joint ventures with socialist countries, such non-aligned countries as Korea in particular, for the development of cinematography.

Ghanaian delegate Chris Hesse said that exchange and cooperation among nations should be intensified to develop cinematography. Ghana will take active part in this work and produce more joint films with other countries, he stressed.

Seminar

A seminar of attendants at the first Pyongyang film festival took place on Sep. 10 at the round-table conference room of the People's Palace of Culture.

Kwon Hyok Pong, director of the General Bureau of Film of the Ministry of Culture and Art and secretary general of the festival organizing committee, made an opening address.

Delegates from different countries made speeches on the theme "For the development of national films of the non-aligned and other developing countries".

They held an earnest debate on questions of principle arising in blocking the cultural infiltration of imperialism, achieving the independent development of national cinematographic art and developing mutual exchange and cooperation in the moviedom and had a broad exchange of views on matters of common concern.

WHO Session

(Continued from page 1)

laid a firm basis for fully ensuring health for all by the year 2,000."

Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi made a congratulatory speech at the session.

He noted that the South East Asia regional office made the government of each country implement commitments to the promotion of health of its people on the one hand, and helped strengthen cooperation among the regional countries and actively tap wealth and other resources on the other so as to implement the strategic goal by the year 2,000.

Stressing that the peoples of South East Asian countries have a lot to do in the health services, he said it is important to promote preventive medicine and constantly improve medical service.

"It is of great significance in the development of health work of the regional member nations to properly implement the cooperation program of the WHO," he said. "If the South East Asian countries cooperate with each other by mobilizing all the possibilities and potentials, they will be able to solve many problems with their own efforts," he added.

Noting that the Korean people will make utmost efforts to strengthen and develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of South East Asian countries in future, too, and faithfully discharge their responsibility and duty in their cooperation with the WHO, the DPRK vice premier wished the session great success.

The opening meeting was followed by a plenary meeting.

The agenda adopted at the plenary meeting included deliberations on the 39th annual report, a budgetary plan for 1988-89 and deliberations on the agenda of the 81st Executive Council of the WHO and the 41st Session of the WHO.

The budget subcommittee was formed and the chairman of the technological discussion subcommittee was elected there.

A debate on the 39th annual report took place at the plenary meeting held over Sep. 15 to 16.

The report was followed by speeches of delegates.

The meeting analyzed and assessed the successes and experiences gained by the South East Asia regional office and the countries in this region in implementing the WHO's strategy of health for all by the year 2,000.

It also reviewed the activities of the South East Asia regional office and the achievements of the regional member nations in health systems over the past one year.

It noted with a high appraisal that various diseases have been reduced or eradicated with low rate of mortality and health has been promoted in the DPRK.

It highly estimated the successes and experiences gained by Korea in health services system, in the primary health care system keynoted by the section doctor system in particular, and in the training of health workers, improvement of environmental protection, Korean traditional medicine and production of medicaments.

A question of forming a traditional medicine cooperation center of the WHO based on acupuncture and moxibustion and treatment with traditional medicine in the DPRK was raised at the meeting, and many delegates expressed active support to it.

The meeting stressed the need to further develop health services in the member nations of the regional office and strengthen friendship and cooperation among the countries in this region.

New ways and practical measures for widening the scope of cooperation among the countries in this region and raising its effectiveness were discussed at the meeting.

Subcommittee meetings were also held on Sep. 17.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK gave a banquet on the evening of Sep. 15 for the participants in the 40th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia.

South East Asian Regional Director U Ko Ko also arranged a banquet on Sep. 16 upon the opening of the WHO session.

Greetings on DPRK Founding

(Continued from page 1)

Council of Viet Nam; **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Premier of Laos, and **Phoumi Vongvichit**, Acting President of Laos; **Wojciech Jaruzelski**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and President of the Council of State; **Amin Gemayel**, President of Lebanon; **Jerry John Rawlings**, Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana; **Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq**, President of Pakistan; **Andre Kolingba**, President and head of state and government of Central Africa and Founder-Chairman of the Democratic Rally of Central Africa; **Wee Kim Wee**, President of Singapore; **Mathieu Kerekou**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President of the Republic, head of state and Chairman of the National Executive Council; **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally and President of Togo; **Moammer El Gaddafi**, Leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; **Habib Bourguiba**, President of Tunisia; **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of Madagascar; **R. Venkataraman**, President of India; **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; **Mengistu Haile Mariam**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and President of Ethiopia; **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev**, King of Nepal; **Maumoon Abdul Gayoom**, President of the Republic of Maldives; **Hussain Muhammad Ershad**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; **Hussein the First**, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; **Mohamed Hosni Mubarak**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Veerasamy Ringadoo**, Governor-General of Mauritius; **Aristides Pereira**, President of the Republic of Cape Verde; **Canaan Banana**, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe; **Felix Houphouet-Boigny**, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; **Yoweri Museveni**, President of the Republic of Uganda; **Margrethe the Second**, Queen of Denmark; **Kurt Waldheim**, Federal President of the Republic of Austria; **Najib**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, **Haji Mohammad Tsamkani**, acting president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, and **Sultan Alik Keshtmand**, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; **Georges Hawi**, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; **Ezekias Papaioannou**, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus; and **Bhichai Rattakul**, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand.

Messages of Greetings to President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo were sent by: **Todor Zhivkov**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of Bulgaria, and **Georgi Atanassov**, chairman of the Council of Ministers; **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of Czechoslovakia, and **Lubomir Strougal**, premier of the government of Czechoslovakia; **Janos Kadar**, Secretary General of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Karoly Nemeth**, President of the Presidential Council of Hungary, and **Karoly Grosz**, chairman of the Council of Ministers; **Ramiz Alia**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, and **Adil Carcani**, chairman of the Council of Ministers; **J. Batmunkh**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of Mongolia, and **D. Sodnom**, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia.

A message of greetings has come to President Kim Il Sung, Premier Li Gun Mo, and Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, from **Erich Honecker**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, **Willi Stoph**, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and **Horst Sindermann**, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

Bilateral Olympic Talks

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stands of both sides.

Pyongyang has been insisting on the co-hosting of the Games to promote north-south reconciliation and create a peaceful atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula, criticizing the south Korean authorities for intending to use the Games for "political purposes" to prolong the military dictatorial regime.

Seoul has so far been showing only a negative attitude towards the co-hosting offer.

After the fourth Lausanne joint meeting at which the International Olympic Committee offered an "adjusted proposal" that women's volleyball in the volleyball event be held by the DPRK side in addition to the other four games and events, Pyongyang slashed its earlier demand of eight games and events to six game and events, and this was taken as a major concession on the DPRK side.

The letter said:

I am sending this letter to you to propose an urgent and important matter concerning the 24th Olympic Games.

As you know, the nearly three years old Lausanne joint meeting has come to a deadlock owing to the fundamental difference in the stands of both sides and a solution to break the deadlock has not yet been found with a few days before Sep. 17 when invitation cards of the 24th Olympic Games are due to be sent.

This greatly disappoints a large number of people of the world who hope that a final agreement would be reached at the Lausanne joint meeting and the 24th Olympic Games be held smoothly.

The world people consider the Lausanne joint meeting to be dialogue between Olympic delegates of the north and the south of Korea mediated by the International Olympic Committee and regard the fundamentally different stands of the north and the south as what brought the Lausanne joint meeting to a deadlock.

Therefore, the Olympic organizations of the north and the south, direct parties to the meeting, should take urgent and decisive measures to bridge over the deadlock, conscious of their high responsibility for success of the meeting.

In this connection, we think that it is the basic way of settling the problem for the Olympic delegates of the north and the south to hold bilateral talks on the matters so far discussed at the Lausanne joint meeting to narrow the gap before the fifth Lausanne joint meeting.

We propose to your side that the Olympic delegates of the north and the south hold bilateral talks within the framework of the Lausanne tripartite meeting soon in Lausanne, Switzerland, or another place your side considers convenient.

I hope that your side will make an affirmative reply to our proposal at an early date.

Support for Arms Cut Offer

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tives for the peaceful reunification of Korea."

Meanwhile, the Polish Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum in support of the DPRK's disarmament proposal to the DPRK Foreign Ministry, the KCNA reported on Sep. 13.

The memorandum said, "The Polish People's Republic supports the consistent efforts of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country and warmly welcomes the proposal set out in its government's statement for a drastic arms reduction in the north and the south, the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea until 1991 and the preservation of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula."

The memorandum went on, "The decision of the DPRK to unilaterally reduce its army by 100,000 this year is a concrete measure for removing the tension from the Korean Peninsula and promoting the realization of the proposal as advanced in the statement."

"The Polish People's Republic guarantees that it will contribute to preserving peace on the Korean Peninsula within its rights according to the articles of the Korean Armistice Agreement as a member nation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission," it added.

The July 23 proposal of the DPRK for massive phased arms reduction has been enjoying the warm welcome and positive support of governments and peoples of various countries of the world.

The proposal was supported by:

The Polish Peace Committee; the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples; the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America; the Viet Nam-Korea Friendship Association and the Vietnamese Committee for Support to Korean Reunification; the Professional Trade Union Federation of Jordan; the Finnish People's Democratic League and the Finland-Korea Association; the Sierra Leonean Group for the Study of the Juche Idea and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Sierra Leonean Group for the Study of Ideas of Independence of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; and the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People in New York.

A Gifu-Aichi Joint Festival for Korea-Japan Solidarity, Peace and Friendship held in Japan adopted a resolution supporting the proposal.

The proposal was also supported by the foreign mass media, including: Czechoslovak paper Prace; Mongolian magazine Dzaluu Uye; Peruvian paper La Republica; Pakistani PPI News Agency; Malagasy paper Imongo Vaovao; and the Guinean News Agency.

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